

RICH HAUL OF GOLD AT POINT OF PISTOL

Masked Men Hold Up Pacific
Coast Express Train.

FLAGGED WITH RED LIGHT

Seeing This Signal the Engineer
Comes to a Standstill.

WERE COOL AND TALKATIVE

The Robbers Force the Trainmen to
Obey Orders, and Blow Open the
Safe Containing \$50,000—Occa-
sional Shots Keep
the Passengers
Quiet.

(By Associated Press.)

LINCOLN, NEB., October 11.—Three
masked men held up a Pacific
Coast Express train, blowing open
the safe containing \$50,000. The
robbers were cool and talkative,
and after blowing open the safe
they calmly counted the money.

The train was a few minutes late,
and was in charge of Conductor E. A. Adams
and Engineer A. L. Clayburg. On the
crest of a hill midway between the city
and the town of Woodland, the engine
saw a red light waving across the track.
Two men sprang quickly into the cab,
covering Clayburg and his fireman with
revolvers. They lost no time in giving
their orders, and were just as quickly
obeyed. The express car was out from
the balance of the train, and went ahead
a short distance. The robbers found the
door locked, and after commanding Mes-
senger William Lupton to open it, they
went in. The robbers fired two or three
shots into the car. The door was then
opened.

A heavy charge of dynamite tore the
safe to pieces. The two men who were
in the car politely bade the trainmen
good morning, jumped from the car and
disappeared in the darkness. The pass-
engers were not molested, nor were the
engines asked for their personal prop-
erty.

KEPT THEM QUIET.

While the robbery in the express car
was going on, a third robber walked
alongside the track by the passenger
coach and fired his revolver occasionally
to keep inquisitive passengers quiet.
The robbers were dressed in dark
clothing, and wore masks. The train
was run back to Lincoln. The wrecked
express car was taken out, and at four
o'clock it resumed its journey, the origi-
nal crew going out with it. Following
it was an engine car carrying Chief of
Police Hoesland, Detective Malone, and
his own bloodhounds and three police
officers. At the scene of the hold-up the
hounds took the scent and the pursuit of
the robbers was begun.

RICH HAUL OF GOLD.

The booty of the robbers consisted
principally of gold coin. This made the
burden of the robbers exceedingly heavy,
and accounts for the broad trail discovered
by Chief Hoesland. The robbery was
originally planned to take place at St.
Joseph, and the railroad men were on
the lookout. One of the criminals "tip-
ped" the scheme off to the company, and
this probably accounts for the shifting
of the crime to Lincoln. A reward of
\$1,000 has been offered by the Burlington
for the capture of the gang.

Estimates on the amount secured from
the Adams Express Company's safe range
all the way from \$2,000 to \$30,000. The
officials refuse to say a word about their
loss, and the only authoritative statement
is from General Superintendent Carr,
of the Burlington, who is positive the
robbers did not get more than \$2,000.

Office of I. N. Jones & Son,
Nos. 6-8-10 North Eighth Street.

To our Friends and Patrons:
We herewith desire to announce that
we have this day sold to The Bell Book
and Stationery Company our entire en-
graving and embossing plant, together
with the good will and fixtures.

We take pleasure in commending The
Bell Book and Stationery Company to all
and can assure you that the same
high class work and service will be ac-
cording as has been given in our estab-
lishment. They have employed all of
our old force, including the plate cutters,
die sinkers, stampers and plate printers,
and the character of work turned out by
them will be the equal of any done in
this country, especially as it will be
done under the supervision of an ex-
perienced engraver and in their own es-
tablishment.

I. N. JONES & SON.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

In reference to the above we desire
to say that we will devote special at-
tention to this department of our busi-
ness in the future, and will be enabled
by doing all of the work under our own
roof to deliver the goods at the short-
est notice. We will take pleasure in at-
tending to the wants of the patrons of
the firm of I. N. Jones, and cordially
solicit a continuance of the patronage
of our old customers. We have a full
line of samples of everything in the en-
graving line, and will be pleased to show
them to you and quote prices. Mail
orders as well will receive prompt at-
tention.

THE BELL BOOK AND STATIONERY
COMPANY.

No. 214 East Main Street.

CASTORIA
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

LA GRIPE COUGH.

Cured by Dr. Davis's Cough Syrup of
pure plantar, herbaceous, mild cherry.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

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DARING ROBBERY BY BOLD HIGHWAYMEN

Two Men Nearly Murdered
on Seventeenth Street.

G. W. SHEER MAY DIE

His Companion, H. T. Barker,
Gets Off With Slight Injury.

FIVE NEGROES DO THE WORK

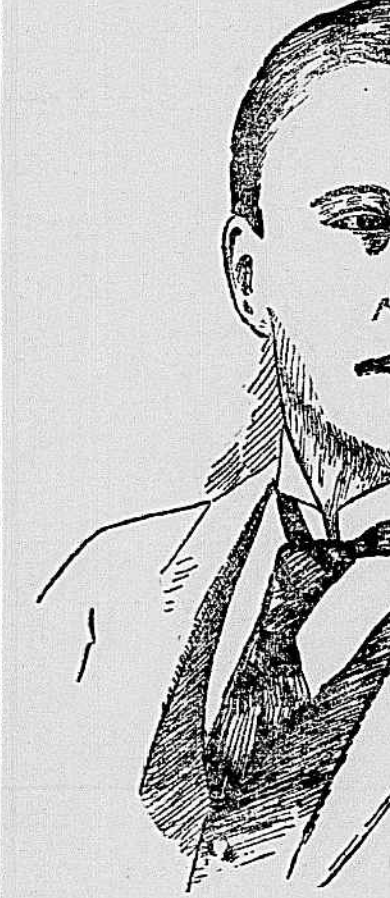
Set Upon Scheer and Barker As They
Were Going Home Shortly After
Midnight This Morning—Rob-
bery It Seems, Deliberately
Planned—Mr. Scheer
Unconscious.

Bold in its conception, daring in its
execution and probably fatal in its results,
a highway robbery was committed on
Seventeenth Street, between Cedar and
Jay, shortly after midnight this morning,
as a result of which C. W. Scheer, of No.
1508 Jay Street, a well-known and highly
respected citizen in his community, is at
the City Hospital, suffering from a se-
verely fractured skull, with the chance
of his recovery hanging in a balance, and
H. T. Barker, a near neighbor, is con-
fined to his home with a lacerated lip,
the result of a stunning blow which was
administered to him by the would-be as-
sassin and bandit. Five negroes, all
of whom are held equally responsible for
the robbery, are being hotly pursued by
Patrolmen Duggins and Daly, of the First
District, with chances of their ultimate
arrest favorable.

In addition to the serious and probably
fatal injuries, Mr. Scheer is a loser by
some \$15 or more, the negroes having re-
ceived him of this amount while he lay
prostrate and unconscious upon the
ground, with his comrades in nearly as
bad a situation.

DARING ROBBERY.

Probably no hold-up in years has cre-
ated more excitement among the people
of the First District, this one being re-
ported as the most daring and atrocious
reported to the police in a long time.



-CHAS DANA GIBSON-

YOUNG CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM PAYS A VISIT TO PRESIDENT

The Audience is Brief, the Greetings Cordial and Each
Wishes the Other Well—Visitor Appears
in Rich Apparel.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—His
Royal Highness, Chulalongkorn Rajakum-
vudh, Crown Prince of Siam, accompa-
nied by his suite and attended by As-
sistant Secretary of State Pierce, reach-
ed Washington on a special train at 8
o'clock this morning. During their stay
here they will be the guests of the nation
at the Arlington Hotel. With the Prince
were his brother, Prince Chakrabongse,
several aides, his private secretary, and
a numerous retinue of attendants and
servants.

After breakfasting in their private
apartments the Crown Prince and his
party donned their court dress, and, ac-
companied by a squadron of the Second
United States Cavalry, were driven to
the temporary White House on Jack-
son Place, to pay their respects to Presi-
dent Roosevelt. It was shortly after 11
o'clock when the party arrived at the
temporary White House. The Crown
Prince alighted, preceded by his prin-
cipal aide, and ascended the steps at
the head of which he was met by Sec-
retary Hay. The Prince was attired in
a pale lavender coat, trimmed deeply
with gold, and dark blue trousers with

That it was well planned goes without
saying. The two men were waylaid and
in a heavily spotted net upon the horses,
who showed no quarter. They seemed de-
termined to kill or be killed, and out-
numbering the two white men, as they
did it was an easy matter to accomplish
their purpose without fear of serious
retaliation.

For a long time it has been customary
for Scheer and Barker to journey home
on Saturday nights together. They lived
quite a distance and the trip is lonely.
For some reason the negroes, who are
supposed to have committed the crime,
reached a conclusion that the two men
carried large sums of money upon their
person, and a cleverly concocted plot was
hatched to relieve them of this money
upon the first available opportunity.

Accordingly, the plans were laid, and
the highwaymen secured themselves in the
shadow of the low building along
Seventeenth Street in this particular vi-
cinity. Here they waited for their prey,
and shortly after midnight it was sighted.
Then the assault and subsequent robbery.
Scheer and his companion remained in
the upper portion of the city a little
longer than usual, and as they walked
toward the city, they were suddenly
seized by the highwaymen. The two men
were thinking of the attempt at
murder which was shortly to be made
upon them by a band of negro cutthroats
and robbers. They walked into the trap
as if they had rehearsed the part.

WITHOUT WARNING.

The negroes were scattered along the
street for a space of several feet. The
two men passed the first two or three
without suspecting that a soul was
within hailing distance, when the robbers
surrounded them from all sides. With-
out demanding a surrender, the bandits
made a brutal assault upon the two
men, preferring such a course to taking
the chance of having the police called in.
Barker was dealt a stunning blow in
the mouth with some hard instrument.
He went to the ground in a half daze,
sort of condition, and before he could
rise his pockets had been rifled, while
Scheer was pounced upon by several of
the negroes. He was knocked down and
a number of blows were rained upon his
head and body by the negroes, who then
proceeded to go through his clothes.

Before Barker had time to summon
assistance, the robbers had accomplished
their fiendish work and disappeared in
the darkness. Scheer was still upon the
ground, and his companion realized for
the first time that he had been seriously
injured. Aid was called and the injured
man was carried to the First Police
Station in an unconscious condition.

A report of the robbery was made and
the ambulance called with all haste, Dr.
Fiegenheimer responding. He discov-
ered at once that the condition of the
man was serious, and he was hurried to
the City Hospital with all dispatch,
where he was placed upon an operating
table. At an early hour this morning
he was still unconscious.

In the meantime Patrolmen Duggins
and Daly had been detailed to the case
and throughout the balance of the night
they worked diligently in hope of find-
ing some clue to the identity of the mis-
creants. How successful they have been
will not be known until their report is
submitted this morning.

Case Continued.

Owing to the absence of prominent wit-
nesses, the cases against John Spear,
which were to have been tried in the
Police Court yesterday morning, were
postponed. Spear is the negro who is
alleged to have robbed the Old Dominion
Company of some \$150 while
serving them in the capacity of janitor.

OLNEY SHOWS EVIL OF REPUBLICAN RULE

Makes Great Speech and is
Boomed for President.

PRESIDENT IS SNUBBED

Lectured by Coal Barons Who
Are, He Declares, Lawbreakers.

LABOR'S RIGHT TO COMBINE

Men Who Tell Have the Right to Join
Forces, and Are Protected by Na-
tional as Well as State Laws.

Mr. Roosevelt Meant
Well, But Was
Wrong.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

BOSTON, Mass., October 11.—Richard
Olney, a lawyer and star of
the Cleveland administration, was given
a strong presidential boom at the meet-
ing of the Democratic Club of Massa-
chusetts at the Hotel Vendome to-night.
It was the first appearance of Olney at
a State contest in seven years, and his
speech to-night was introduced amid
tremendous applause.

The great lawyer devoted his address
to a terrific onslaught against Republi-
canism on the score of having so favored
the classes in the making and adminis-
tration of law as to cause the country
to be involved in a state of not only
depression, but anarchy of law.

His reference to President Roosevelt's
treatment by the mine operators caused
a sensation. Mr. Olney declared that the
very fact that the President called a con-
ference, in which it was admitted there
was no legal power to support him, was
questionable, not to say ridiculous.

The dinner was given to Colonel William



HON. RICHARD OLNEY.

A. Gaston, the party candidate for Gov-
ernor, and was one of the features of the
campaign. Over 500 party followers lis-
tened to speeches by Richard Olney,
former Secretary of State; Charles S.
Hamlin, Josiah Quincy, John R. Thayer,
Congressman from the Third District;
Henry H. Holts, Democratic candidate
for Governor in New Hampshire, and
Colonel Gaston.

Undoubtedly the speech of the evening
was that delivered by Mr. Olney, who
was cheered for some minutes when he
arose. Many greeted him as the next
President.

OFFICIALS ABOVE THE LAW.
"The signs of the times are that under
the regime of the Republican party, and
through the national government's forty
years of misgovernment, the people have
been reduced to a state of lawlessness.
We have come to a pass where public
officials as well as private citizens deem
themselves above the law. Witness the
zealous haste with which the treasury
rushes to the relief of Wall Street
speculators by a novel and unorthodox
method of the government's printing
press. The astonishing proceeding of the
same department in its instructions to
subordinate officers respecting the duties
to be collected on coal. But the gener-
ally lawless atmosphere in which the
protected Republican reign has enveloped
us is even more strikingly illustrated by
the recent presidential demonstration upon
the coal strike. There are those who say
that as the President disclaimed any of-
ficial duty or relation to the matter he
should not have interfered. There is
something to be said for that view.
Through his office is charged with great
powers, functions and invested with great
powers, the President is a constitutional officer,
whose sphere of action is strictly limited
by law.

DEFTY THE PRESIDENT.

"Within that sphere he is well-nigh
absolute; without, he is legally impotent.
When, therefore, he goes without the
danger is that he may fall and be defied
by his great office may lose prestige
and power, and thus be less capable of
performing its legitimate duties.

"The President, for example, is our rep-
resentative with foreign powers. Will it
strengthen his hands that some half a
dozen private citizens are found snap-
ping their fingers in his face? The Presi-
dent's overtone to the coal operators was
prompted by the best motives and should
have been treated with respectful consid-
eration, even if firmly. But the opportu-
nity to administer a snub to the Presi-
dent was not only treated as a personal in-
sult, but he was also lectured upon the
law and notified that the cause of the
troubles was lawlessness which he was
sarcastically invited to suppress.

"For sheer audacity, this attitude of
the coal operators comes, hardly sur-
passed, by the attitude of the mine op-
erators in violation of the Sherman an-
trust law. Indeed, the very best ex-
cuse and explanation of their astonishing
attitude at the Washington conference is
that, having violated so many laws for
so long and so many times, they might
rightfully think they were wholly im-
mune from either punishment or re-
proach.

"It is sometimes urged in extenuation
of the coal operators' foolishly offensive
tone at the conference that they were
engaged at the recognition of labor unions
and the presence by invitation of their

representative. If that be so, they must
be as blind to the salient facts of the case
as they are living in as they are oblivious
of legal obligations.

LABOR MUST COMBINE.

"In these days of combinations of capital
on a scale and to an extent as start-
ling as it is unprecedented, can they possi-
bly imagine that labor is to be denied
an equivalent right of combination? If
they do, it is only another instance of
their complete indifference to the law of
the land.

"In 1884 recovery of a railroad was
brought into court on a claim that be-
cause of its monopoly it was a labor union.
Though the court was a Federal court, it
was in Pennsylvania, and the petitioners
got nothing from that court.

"But what followed? In a year or two
Pennsylvania made it a criminal offense
to deprive a labor union of its property,
and in 1892 Congress enacted a law
not only did the same thing, but in a
statute providing for the arbitration of
labor disputes, expressly made labor or-
ganized parties to such arbitration.
This was in addition to the previous legi-
slation by Congress encouraging and
providing for the incorporation of labor
unions. If ignoring them, therefore, the
coal operators simply ignore and con-
demn the law of the land."

WANTS PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Buy Anthracite Mines.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The Democratic
State campaign was opened to-night in
Brooklyn. Speeches were made by David
B. Hill, Edward M. Grout, George Raines
and others. Among the subjects, Mr.
Hill declared that "we are confronted
with gigantic combinations of corporate
capital monopolizing the productions of
the earth and the manufactures of our
artisans, arbitrarily fixing prices, making
warfare in the necessities of life, and the
entire government of the country is un-
dermined and controlled by a few
legislators and Congresses and dis-
cussing the government of the people of
subservient governors and presidents."

On the plank of the State platform de-
manding ownership of the anthracite
mines Mr. Hill said:

"The proposition is neither startling,
revolutionary, socialistic nor paternal-
istic, but it is a necessary, expedient,
and, above all, it is right. It is a
general policy of public ownership
which is the only way to protect the
people of the country. This proposition
does not commit the party to any other
policy, but it is a necessary condition
of their merits, if any there may be."

The coal question Mr. Hill declared to be
a national one, saying:

"If it is not, what the President him-
self recently intervened and summon
private citizens to the White House for
consultation on his official influence
in regard to a matter over which he had
no jurisdiction? He was not acting under
any legal authority, and he had no
authority to make it a national question,
and he and his party are now estopped
from otherwise doing it."

"It is a national question because the
impending coal famine involves the wel-
fare of the whole people of the United
States, and it is a matter which cannot
be solved by any other means. It is the
province of the government to provide for
such emergencies in the future. There
is no permanent remedy proposed by the
Democratic platform."

OGDEN MOVEMENT FELT IN VIRGINIA

The influence of the General Educa-
tion Association, of New York, com-
monly known as the "Ogden movement,"
is beginning to be felt in Virginia now.

Representatives of the Association held
a most satisfactory conference at Mur-
phy's Hotel yesterday, and Dr. Wallace
Buttrick, the secretary, conferred with
Dr. Southall, Superintendent of Public
Instruction.

As a result of the conference, the State
Board of Education will be asked to
call a meeting of the school superintend-
ents of the State for a conference in
this city early in December.

Those present at the conference yester-
day were Dr. Buttrick, Dr. H. B.
Eiselen, Hon. H. St. George Tucker, of
Lexington; and Dr. Robert Priddy, of
Richmond.

Mr. Tucker was seen at Murphy's last
night after the conference, and said that
the one matter discussed was this pro-
posed meeting in December. Dr. But-
trick and others would address them.
Mr. Tucker did not say so, but the Gen-
eral Education Board, it is understood,
has adopted this means of finding from
the superintendents what the schools of
the State need, and where, if money is
spent in the State, it can be placed to do
the most good. A conference of State
superintendents will stimulate them to
greater effort in making the schools more
efficient. Dr. Buttrick thinks if he can
get these leaders in the public school
system of the State together and get a
talk at them, they can do something to-
wards accomplishing that for which the
Ogden movement began.

Before the conference Dr. Buttrick
called at the office of Dr. Southall and
is believed to have received assurances
that if the Board desired it the meeting
of the superintendents would be called.
It is understood that the General Board
will pay the expenses of such a meet-
ing.

The State Board of Education met yester-
day about another matter, and the
proposed meeting of superintendents was
discussed, but as the request for it had
not come, no action was taken.

It can be stated authoritatively that
the next meeting of the Southern Educa-
tion Association will be held in this
city next spring, bringing the Associa-
tion met in Athens, Ga.

Facts

cannot be rubbed out. The
Conover, Cable.
Kingsbury and
Wellington Pianos

have the universal fame for
tone, value, durability, material, finish, design, and workmanship
that no other instrument possesses. IT IS A CONCEDED FACT
that we are to-day selling more musical instruments than the
combined sale of competitors. We have out-distanced all competition
by being in a position to give a customer the benefit of the lowest
factory price on the best grade instrument, and being the largest
manufacturers of pianos and organs in the world it is perfectly
natural that we can sell the same grade instrument for less money
than the dealer or small manufacturer. Call and let us show you
these world-famed instruments.

FREE CONCERTS DAILY on the Chase & Blythe,
the wonderful piano player. No one visiting the House Show should
fail to hear this wonderful player.

THE CABLE COMPANY.

J. G. Corley, Mgr. 213 EAST BROAD STREET.

OCCUPATION OF RETIRED OUTLAW

Jim Cummings Earns a Living by
Breaking Horses in Missouri.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., Oct. 10.—Jim
Cummings, the only member of the Jesse
James band of outlaws who has not
been killed, captured, tried or pardoned,
although he has surrendered four times,
is engaged in the comparatively peaceable
occupation of breaking horses in Mis-
souri.

Jim is practically the last of the famous
outlaw Quantrell troopers, and he is
the only one of the band who was not
killed or captured and who never
surrendered except when he was not want-
ed.

The fate of the others is familiar. Jesse
James was shot by Bob Ford, a new re-
cruit; John Younger was killed; Bill
Chadwell, Charley Pittman and Clem
Merritt were killed at Northfield, Minn.; Cole
Jim and Bob Younger were captured soon
afterward and sent to prison, where Bob
died and the other two remained for a
quarter of a century.

Bill Ryan was captured and imprison-
ed, and Frank James surrendered, was
tried and acquitted and is now living in
St. Louis.

Jim Cummings is undoubtedly the most
successful surrender known. He always
managed to come in when he was not
wanted, and was only once detained and
that was for a night.

The ex-outlaw grew confidential the
other day and told many things about
himself never before made public.

Jim's first "fall-in" was in 1865, after
his capture at Northfield, Minn. He
remained in the prison for a day or two.
"I helped put him in the wagon and
we drove to Lexington, nine miles, and
surrendered. But before we went in we
were assured that the Federal authori-
ties would grant us our liberty the same
as regular Confederates. If we hadn't
had that assurance we never would have
gone in.

TIME TO SURRENDER.

"My time came in 1868, before Jesse
James was tried at Gallatin in connec-
tion with the Rock Island train robbery
at Winston. I just thought I'd better
surrender. I was then living at Buffalo,
a new town that has grown
wonderfully since.

"I was running a shoe shop and mak-
ing good money—\$25 a week clear. I
picked up cobbling so that I could mend
shoes, and then hired other workmen to
help me. I liked that business but I
concluded that it was about time to sur-
render.

"So I went to the house of a man whom
I had known since boyhood. He was
from Clay county, Missouri. I went in
at his back door and told him who I was.
'Get out,' he said, 'you're drunk!'
He wouldn't believe I was Jim Cum-
mings. I finally convinced him, and he
advised me to give myself up. I did so,
and the Governor of Wyoming was not-
ified.

"He notified the Governor of Missouri,
Tom Crittenden, and they held me to
await the decision of the State. They
could bring me back to Missouri. The
people who knew me there in business
said I was a crank. 'That's no more
Jim Cummings than I am,' they would
say. 'He's either a crank who imagines
he is Jim Cummings, or he is a sharper
who is trying to work the State for a
free pass to Missouri. If they take him
to Missouri, he'll turn out to be some-
body else.'

"It was really a hard matter for me
to get them to believe I was Cummings.
Even the officers at first didn't want to
take charge of me. I was ready to come
back with them, and had sold my busi-
ness for \$600, getting a \$12 pair of boots

"I read about this fellow's trying to
masquerade under my name," said Cum-
mings. "But it worried me. I didn't
propose to be suspected of anything I
hadn't done. I thought those letters,
signed with my name, might give me
trouble; that the officers might find out
where I was and arrest me, or try to. So I
concluded to come in. I went into town
out there in California, and told the
authorities who I was and that I had
nothing to do with the train robbery
near St. Louis. I was able to prove
conclusively that I had not been out of
California. They had nothing against
me and I returned to my business."

"I bought a ranch once in Barry coun-
ty, Mo., down near the Arkansas line.
It was about ten miles from the Arkan-
sas county line. I was going under the
name of Jim Wilson and was com-
petent for the township.